THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in good repair, and contains seven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from thence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or W. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

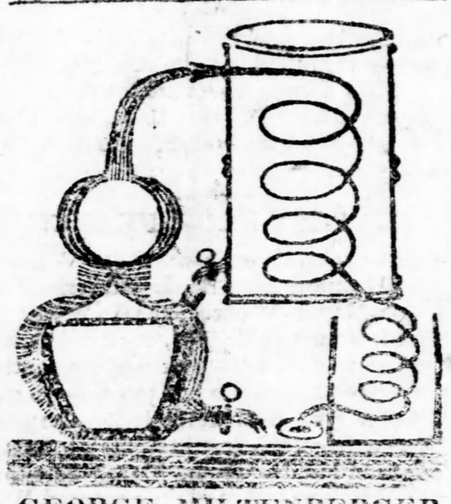
JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

Rich Hill Farm, FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the partnership of ELLIOTT & HARKER, in the Mills at the mouth of the Sawmill Run, is dissolved.

WEST ELLIOTT.

April 22, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken to has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and mockisons. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.

April 13th, 1813.

SCHOOL.

ROBERT SMITH, makes known, to his friends and patrons, informs them that he has taken a more airy situation for a SCHOOL,—facing the round church, close to the Widow Bell's, where he will open on Monday next. He will be thankful to those who will patronise him, to hand to him their names.

May 7th.

STEAM ENGINES—AGAIN!

WERE the subscriber influenced merely by selfish motives, he ought, perhaps, to blush at appearing again before the public, in any kind of controversy with the puffing steam company. But, if it be found that this company, under cover of an ill-grounded patent, have had the address to deceive the public, and monopolize a profitable branch of business, extorting great sums of money for privileges of no value, he feels a consciousness of acting uprightly, in attempting to dispel the illusion. He therefore, and not for the honor of appearing in print, at this time merely announces his steady determination to adhere to his proposals already before the public, and to warrant against all pretended claims for damages which may be made by any patentee. And he hereby assures the young man, who has appeared in behalf of the "Proprietors of the patent, and the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company," that should he proceed to issue any more of his *poetic advertisements*, no notice will be taken of them, unless indeed, he should be much more successful in his subsequent addresses to the muses, than in the specimen already exhibited.

So farewell, "*Dear George.*"

THOS. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1813. 1y

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER VII.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WHAT PROSPECT IS THERE OF
PEACE.

IS a question frequently asked: and the obvious answer is, *that our present rulers will not make peace, while they can obtain money by loans to carry on the war*——A Peace would defeat all the plans of injury and hostility towards G. B. and of the subserviency to, and co-operation with the views of France, which have always distinguished the Jefferson-Madison administration. The explicit avowal of Mr. Jefferson, "*That he did not wish for any treaty with G. Britain,*" accounts for all his fruitless negociations with that Country. The following statements will contribute to illustrate his principles and views.

The treaty of 1794, well known by the name of "*Jay's Treaty,*" besides making provision for putting an end to all the disputes which resulted from the war of our revolution, secured to the U. S. a prosperous commerce, and laid the foundation for long continued amity between G. B. and the U. S.—Amity and commerce which, but for the pernicious views and projects of Thomas Jefferson, might have continued to this day. That treaty, after Mr. Jefferson became president, might have been renewed, or made the basis of a new one more advantageous, by the agency of the very able minister of the U. S. then in London, I mean Mr. King, who, appointed by Washington, for his approved fidelity and distinguished talents, also enjoyed the confidence of his country; and more than any other *permanent* minister from the U. S. had acquired the respect of the British government. A negociation of a new treaty of amity and commerce conducted by such a minister, could hardly fail of success: and, without doubt, for that very reason, powers to negociate such a treaty were purposely withheld; and at a time which Jefferson & Madison knew to be singularly propitious to obtain the most advantageous terms for the U. S.—I mean in the short interval of peace between G. B. and France, *but when all things indicated a speedy renewal of the war*——and which was renewed in 1803. At such a time, in order to secure the friendship, and enjoy the increasing commerce of the U. S.—G. Britain, would have accorded advantages much greater than under other circumstances were to be expected. Doubtless it was because Mr. King thus found, that under Mr. Jefferson's administration, he could render no material service to his country, he desired his recall.

But before Mr. King's return, he did negociate *two* treaties with G. B. for *two special objects.* One, a treaty of boundaries, and particularly interesting to Massachusetts—was at first declared by Mr. Jefferson to be entirely satisfactory——though afterwards, through his influence in the senate, upon a flimsy objection to one article, to be expected from his ratification—the ratification of the residue of the treaty by G. B. was defeated; as the senate were then assured would be the case. This treaty provided for a settlement of the eastern boundary of Massachusetts, where it joins the British province of New Brunswick, and Mr. Jefferson and the senate were informed, by the late Gov. Sullivan, then attorney general of Massachusetts, of the great importance to that state of settling this boundary; because the two governments (Massachusetts and New Brunswick) were making grants of adjoining lands, which for want of such an adjustment, might occasion interferences and national disputes. But such considerations were disregarded.

The other treaty Mr. Jefferson *was pleased to ratify.* It was a treaty for paying, out of the treasury of the United States, the debts which Virginian and other southern gentlemen had contracted with British merchants before the revolution.

By our treaty of peace, in 1781, with G. Britain, "*It was agreed, that creditors on either side, should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bonafide debts heretofore contracted.*" But such impediments were thrown in the way in several of the states, but particularly by Virginia. In the northern and eastern states, the courts of law were open to British creditors in cases where their American debtors failed to pay them, cases, I believe, which seldom occurred. It was otherwise in Virginia and other southern states. And these impediments were so long continued, that, at length, deaths and insolvencies put it out of the power of the British creditors to recover their debts from many of the persons or estates of the debtors themselves. But this article in the treaty of peace was binding on

the *nation*—the whole U. S. being responsible to other nations for the acts of every member of the Union. Hence it became the indispensable duty of the U. States to indemnify the British creditors in the cases above mentioned. Accordingly, in Mr. Jay's treaty, it was stipulated, that where such debts could not be recovered in the ordinary course of justice, the U. S. should make full compensation for the same to the British creditors. And probably this stipulation contributed, in no small degree, to produce that violent opposition to Jay's treaty, for which Virginians were eminently conspicuous. While a sense of justice and good faith failed to enforce the payment of their debts, their pride was opposed to the payment of them by their neighbors and fellow citizens of other states, who had already paid their own debts. To cancel the obligation incumbent on the U. S. it was finally stipulated to pay to the British government, for the use of the British creditors, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling—equal to *two millions, six hundred and sixty four thousand dollars*; which the people of the northern and eastern states (for the public revenues are chiefly collected from thence) after paying their own debts due to British merchants before the revolution, have been compelled to pay for their delinquent fellow citizens of the south!

Thus of *three* treaties negociated with G. Britain, under Mr. Jefferson's administration, (Mr. King's two, above described, and the treaty of amity and commerce by Pinkney and Monroe) *one* only has been accepted and ratified——that which provided for paying, at the public expense, the debts of his southern friends! These remarks refer only to *delinquents* among the people of the south: God forbid that they should receive a general application. I know that there are and always have been, in that portion of the Union, great numbers alike distinguished for their talents, probity and honour, and to whom the policy and measures of Jefferson and Madison are equally abhorrent as to any citizens of the north.

If Mr. Jefferson's tedious but abortive negociations with Great Britain were examined, it would appear, that they proved abortive because they turned on points which it was impossible for G. Britain to yield, or were influenced by motives foreign to the true and substantial interest with which those of G. Britain are certainly compatable, or disputes and war must be everlasting: but perpetual war cannot be pronounced the necessary condition imposed on the two nations by the benevolent ruler of the Universe

The only remaining ground of the war *explicitly* avowed by Mr. Madison, respects the impressment of seamen. This subject until lately has not been well understood; for until lately it has not been thoroughly investigated. It has now been demonstrated, by a most distinguished, learned and excellent citizen, that the practice of taking their own seamen from neutral merchant vessels, has for more than a century been common to the nations of Europe, and especially to France whose regulations are more rigorous than those of England. He has demonstrated that this practice is founded on a *perfect right*—the right of every sovereign state to the service of its own subjects in time of war which right our administration will not dare explicitly to deny. It is a right which Great Britain, acknowledges to belong to the U. States as well ar herself. And accordingly the prince regent, in the name of the King of Great Britain, declares, in his late manifesto, that the armed vess els of the United States have the right, and may exercise it freely, to take American seamen found on board her merchant vessels—as the British ships of war take British seamen found on board American merchant vessels. Here then the two nations are at issue. Each has a right to take their own seamen; and none to take those of the other. But having been one nation, *children of the same family*, they are liable to be mistaken one for the other; and when so mistaken, the perfect right above mentioned is infringed. How then is the interesting points to be determined? only by compromise—and a compromise is the result of negociation *candidly and fairly conducted* and if Mr. Madison and his party continue the war, for this subject, during the whole of his new term, and as long afterwards as any of them will live, the dispute must end in compromise at last; for the war cannot be interminable——While she consents to *regulate the practice* to *preserve* the *right* of impressing *her own seamen* is essential to the safety and independence of G. Britain.—Were our merchant vessels to be made an asylum for British seamen—tempted by high wages, and escape the dangers and sufferings of war, such numbers would resort to our flag that a large portion of the British navy would be unmanned: and this, I have long been convinced, has been the real object of Mr. Jefferson from the commencement of his administration; though concealed from public view under the popular veil of extreme concern for the rights of American seamen. But intending, if my time will permit, to go into a plain and full examination of this subject, I shall leave it for the present.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 31, 1813.

FREDERICK TOWN, *May* 1.

Appointments by the Governor & Council of Maryland, April 26, 1813.

HENRY MILLER, Brigadier General of the drafted militia to be stationed at Baltimore.

Col. RICHARD WATERS, Brig. Quarter Master, to do.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clk. of the Council.

MARCHING ORDERS.

An express arrived here on Tuesday evening last with orders to gen. Swearingen for the march of the whole of the detached and volunteer militia in his Brigade, in 10 days, for the defence of Baltimore.

Capt. Steiner's Artillerists of this town it is expected will march sometime next week.

On Wednesday evening another express passed through town for Washington county with orders to general Ringgold for a part of the militia of that county.

And what is the object of this war and and why are our citizens thus to be dragged from their families and business, to the inconvenience of all and the ruin of many.

The sacrifices are great and ought not to be made but for obvious and important considerations. That the protection of British seamen furnish these considerations few we believe will admit, while it must be conceded that their protection is now the only ostensible cause of war.—How well these men merit our protection a striking instance was furnished a few days since in Baltimore.

The citizens having fitted out a number of light vessels to go in pursuit of the British barges, which were greatly annoying them, the sailors were called upon to man these vessels when they actually refused. And great numbers of these men, though holding American protections and consequently claiming to be American citizens, assigned as a reason for their refusal "*that they had never been naturalized and were apprehensive that if taken by the enemy they should be treated as deserters.*"

Not a word is said in any of the democratic papers that we have seen, about the shameful conduct of these men, but had one of them been impressed from an American merchantman, it would very soon be heard of from one end of the union to the other.

[*F. T. Herald.*

WILMINGTON, *April* 30.

CHESAPEAK SQUADRON.

The English have possession of Pesusa Island, which lies inside the mouth of the river Susquehannah. While they keep this Island the passage of the mail at the usual place must be considered extremely dangerous.

BATTLE OF FRENCH TOWN.

On Thursday four or five barges filled with men, made an attack on French town the neighboring militia, stationed in their little fort, defended the place until all their ammunition was expended, when they retreated and the English took possession. Landed and marched towards Elktown, about two miles off where the French town packets lay. They did not reach Elkton;—after having discovered the flag at the fort they returned to Frenchtown where they burnt two store houses, two fish houses, one old sloop, and spiked the cannon—and then left this place which was immediately taken possession by the volunteers of the vicinity.

The english loss was two wounded, (1 of whom was their commander) and one killed, who was buried between French town and Elkton. We have not heard of any killed or wounded on our side.

[*Del. Statesman.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 30.

Office of the Delaware Statesman.

Wilmington, 8 *o'clock P. M. April* 27.

SIR,

The Dover mail stage has just arrived, and by it the particulars have been received of the landing of the British near the mouth of Mispillion creek, in (Kent county) on Sunday last, for the purpose of taking off some cattle, in which they too successfully succeeded.—The following is an extract from a letter, which I have just received from Frederica, in Kent, dated

"*Frederica, April* 26, 1813.

"We have just had official accounts from the bay shore, that five barges, with 150 men, landed on Sunday evening just about the mouth of Mispillion Creek and took 14 head of cattle; and they killed but three and took the remainder in their barges alive.

"It is impossible to keep the enemy from landing unless we had militia stationed all along the bay shore. If the gun boats were ever intended for service now is the time to try them. But what is become of them? Some say they are at New-Castle, and I suppose if the Barges were to go up to New Castle, the gunboats would pay Trenton a visit. It is a pity but what we had a frigate administrrtion, instead of gun-boat rulers.

"Many negroes hrve lately run away from their masters, and have been seen going to the British fleet. Two ran away from col. Wood and Mr. Primrose and were discovered going to the 74 in a small boat. The negro that ran away from col Wood, was seen ashore with the British at the time they were taking the cattle—and it was supposed he piloted them as it was in sight of his master's house, where they landed and took the cattle."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 1.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The Editors of the "*New York Gazette*," have received by the ship Minerva Smith, Capt. Rogers, London papers to the 12th ult. 4 days later than former advices.

These papers contain scarcely an article of news, except the following.

A Lisbon paper of March 29, contains London accounts of March 13, by which it appears that Berlin was closely invested, and that Hamburgh was hourly expected to be entered by the Russians.—Gen. D'Yorck was assisting in person at the siege of Dantzic.

The Captain of the Minerva Smith, states, that the Russians had taken Hamburgh.

An important state paper of Louis the 18th, being an address to the people of France, appears in a paper of the 12th, he says, "His establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war, which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which Foreign Powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign."

A letter from Baltimore, dated April 28, says, "There are above 30 sail of British Men of War, now in sight of this city.

As an immediate attack on the fort is expected, we are all under arms. The wind is now fair for the fleet to come up, if they choose it."

"P. S. Signals at the Observatory for 11 sail of the line with the French flag—but I suspect British."

The Congressional election in Tennessee, has resulted in the election of 6 Democrats; among whom are the three gentlemen, Messrs. Sevier, Rhea, and Grundy, who represented that state in the last Congress.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The schr. Expedition, Capt. Weems, for Baltimore from Bordeaux, arrived off Cape May on Wednesday last, was boarded from a Whale boat, received a pilot and stood off for the first port; a gentleman passenger, who had just time to get into the boat without the letters, papers, &c. (a frigate being in chase) informs, that she left Bordeaux March 28—that the Russians had certainly entered Berlin, and were overrunning Prussia, that Dantzic held out, and Bonaparte left Paris on the fifteenth for Frankford on the Oder, to which place the Head Quarters of the French had been removed from Posen.

Colonial produce was falling in consequence of the great number of English licensed vessels.

PEACE TICKET IN VERMONT

TRIUMPHANT.

We shall give, says the "Vermont Washingtonian," no further returns, until we can get them complete. We have already received information enough on the subject to enable us to announce *with certainty*, the success of the *Peace Ticket* for a *Council of Censors*. The majority will probably be not far from 1000 votes.

Should New York succeed in the important Gubernatorial election, the whole of the northern section of the Union will be found rallying under the banners of *Peace, Commerce and Constitutional Freedom.*

Such an "attitude," in the north, will do more towards bringing about an honorable peace, than the *Mediation* of the Emperor of Russia. Such an attitude will do much towards staying the wheels of the war chariot, now driving so furiously, and which in its destructive course if continued, must soon crush the liberties of our country.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Warren, (R. I.) April 24.

On Wednesday last the Election of General Officers for the ensuing year took place in this State. We are happy to state that the *Peace Ticket* has prevailed by an unexampled majority. In fact so completely have the honest and independent yeomanry of this State become convinced of the ruinous consequences of this unnecessary war, that the leaders of democracy did not venture an opposition—but in sullen pride left the field uncontested, and we hope will abandon their fallen cause. In many towns not a vote was given in against the Peace Ticket—which must convince the friends of peace throughout the Union, as well as the administration, that the voice of R. I. is not for war.

RUMORS.

Baltimore, April 27.

It is reported that Mr. Bayard says he is not pledged to go to Russia, unless his instructions, which he has not yet seen, are such as satisfy him that there is a sincere intention to negociate a peace on reasonable terms; the known character of Mr. Bayard, renders the truth of this report more than probable.

Another rumor is, that sealed instructions have been offered to Mr. Bayard, which he refused to accept; such a refusal we think equally probable.

It is also reported that Admiral Warren has given notice to our government, that if our army shall invade Canada, as soon as he receives information of it, he will commence an attack on Baltimore and the other seaport towns. If this be true, it would be prudent and humane on the part of our government to give us notice, at least, that we may prepare for the attack, assistance or protection from them, it would seem, from the experience of the last three weeks, we are not likely to receive.

[*Fed. Gaz.*

Yesterday was brought from Salem, N. J. for safe keeping, a master's mate and 7 men belonging to the blockading squadron in our bay. They are the people taken in a pretended flag; but were caught filling water casks in Cohansey Creek, as mentioned in our paper a few days since.

[*Pol. Register.*

On the subject of war, a most extraordinary contrast exists. In England both houses of parliament have unanimously approved of the conduct of the ministry, a degree of harmony which perhaps never before, on such an occasion, absorded all parties.—In the United States, on the contrary, the disapprobation of it is so general, that all the states north of Vir. except Pennsylvania, have become opposed to it, and turned their confidence from those who brought it on or approved it. In Virginia some changes advantageous to the federalists have undoubtedly taken place, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Virginian dynasty to check the universal current. In N. Carolina at the election on the 30th inst. much more marked changes will certainly be felt—With the American as well as the British nation unanimous or nearly so, on the subject of the war, how foolhardy must Madison be to persist in it.

Fed. Rep.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 4.

PRESIDENT & CONGRESS

FRIGATES.

Last Friday morning the wind (which for the last six days had blown directly into Boston Harbor) shifting to SSW. the President and Congress frigates, under com. Rogers, put immediately to sea and in a few hours were out of sight from that town.

As there are a number of British cruisers known to be cruising in the vicinity of that coast, we may anticipate speedy tidings of another naval rencontre; and we have no fears that the bright renown which our gallant tars have achieved, will be tarnished in it.

[*Bos. Centinel.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Lloyd who arrived in the Baltimore Pilot, furnishes the following unpleasant information.

The British in considerable force, effected a landing at Havre de Grace, and were opposed with great spirit by the militia.

After a contest of one hour and a half, the militia were compelled to fall back, and the enemy took possession of the town—they burnt the two taverns (Sear's and Mansfield's) and several farm houses, and held possession of the Ferries.—It was apprehended they would proceed against the Furnace, where there is considerable public property. A visit from them was hourly expected at Elkton.

The Mail route between this City and Baltimore—is thus intercepted by the enemy.

We further learn that the enemy made their attack yesterday morning——and burnt, besides the taverns, twelve houses in the town, and destroyed all the stage coaches.

[*Phil. Gazette.*

Arrest—A lieut. Moore, of the 9th regiment of Infantry, has been arrested in this town on a charge of holding a correspondence with the enemy. Captain Snelling with a guard, has proceeded with him to the head quarters of the army.

Bos. Pat.

Extract of a letter, dated

"HAVER-DE GRACE, *April* 28

"The enemy has just taken possession of Specuci Island, and have killed and destroyed a number of cattle and hogs. The barges and men could be plainly seen from this place, with glasses, passing along the shore; two schr. and a brig have come to anchor near the Eastern Shore, abreast of the island."

EVACUATION OF FLORIDA.

By the troops of the U. States

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *April*, 23.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the privateer *Hazard*, in one day from St. Mary's, informs us, that the troops of the U. States, were to evacuate the province of East Florida on the 27th inst. Gen. Pinckney was at Point Peter; and his Aide-de-Camp has been on to St. Augustine, and arranged with Gov. Kindelan the manner of the evacuation. Most of the Patriots had gone to St. Augustine and taken the oath of allegiance under the new constitution. J. H. M'INTOSH, the late director General of Florida, refused to take the oath of allegiance, & had removed his negroes to St Mary's.

Some of the patriots were insulted by the lower order at St. Augustine, on going in to take the oath, in consequence of which the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding such proceedings in future.

[*Courier.*

Few events recorded in history (perhaps none since the age of miracles had passed away) have more clearly designated the immediate agency of Divine providence, than the overthrow and annihilation of the *grand army* of France. It was an event unforeseen, unexpected, and beyond the hopes of the most sanguine; so contrary to the ordinary course of things, and so destitute of all colour of probability; that it was utterly out of the reach of human foresight. Had a veritable prophet predicted it, he would have been accounted a madman. When the hitherto invincible Napoleon, after completing his immence preparations, was bending his course towards Russia, at the head of veteran armies half a million strong, and especially after he had begun there the work of carnage and devastation, and was in the full tide of success; if one, like the holy *seers* of old, had been given "to see the visions of the Almighty," and thus illuminated, had foretold the catastrophe of that expedition, he would have been exposed to universal ridicule and scorn. The events that have happened, would then have been thought not only improbable but impossible, unless bro't about in a way evidently miraculous. And what tho' there was no miracle; was there no marvel? was not the Divine hand, in a very extraordinary manner made manifest? One must have the eye of a mole; or the heart of an atheist, not to see it, or not to own it.—The same divine power that abased the haughty monarch of the East, and turned him out among the beasts of the field; was manifested, strikingly manifested, in casting down the equally haughty Napoleon, & making him for a time, a wretched fugitive and vagabone. "It is the Lord's doings," and is marvelous, that from remote Russia has proceeded political salvation. Russians and Cossacks! To you it has been given to break chains of Europe. To you it has been given to save from tyranny these free American states, in spite of the infatuation and meanness of their rulers.

[*Con. Cour.*

AN EXTRACT.

Extraordinary power of Imagination.

"During our stay at the Dardanelles we lived in the house of the Neapolitan consul. This respectable old man put in force a stratagem which may serve to show the extraordinary power of imagination over the frequent diseases of the body.

Being troubled with an intermitting fever, brought on during our excursion in Trois, I had been observed by him to go frequently to a clock in the anti-chamber of our apartment, watching for the hour when the paroxysm began. This used to occur exactly at noon. One morning he put back the clock a full hour. At 3 therefore, I had no fear of my fever for the index pointed to eleven—and at 1, although the hour seemed to be present, the paroxysm did not take place. Unfortunately, pleased by the success of his experiment, he told me what had happened, and, after the usual interval, the fever again returned. By the same manner, all the charms used among the lower orders of people in the country operate in the cure of agues. The tomb of Protesilaus, as related by Philostratus, was anciently restored to in healing a quartan fever."

[*Clerk's Travels.*

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

It has been thought and said by many, that republics have not, like monarchies a propensity to engage in unnecessary wars, in wars of ambition, or in foreign conquests. But all history proves this opinion to be incorrect. Ancient Greece was a cluster of little republics, sometimes confederated and sometimes each independent of each. They almost perpetually were at war: and one of them namely Sparta, despised every other kind of occupation. Ancient Rome, during the long time she remained under the forms of Republican government, was remarkably ambitious, quarrelsome, and blood thirsty. She kept up her standing armies, till at last one of them gave her a master. Carthage, a commercial republic, had a mighty lust for conquest and dominion. With Rome she volunteered in a war that ended in her destruction. The doge and senate of Venice, whilst they had the ability for it, were as fond of offensive wars, or wars for foreign conquest as any of the monarchs or state ministers of Europe. The states of Holland, whose government was republican, were often engaged in bloody frays abroad. In the begining of the last century, they were confederated with England in carrying on a long and bloody war against France; and those Dutch republicans at last were unwilling to listen to reasonable terms of peace, though peace was greatly for their interest.—Under none of her monarchies had France been more devoted to war and to schemes of foreign conquests than under her republican leaders. The republican French, first waged war in their own defence: but no sooner had they repelled their invaders, than they

...ured out upon other countries, far and ...ear, and had adopted the ambitious ...heme of universal domination, years ...efore Bonaparte put himself at their ...ead.

The truth is, the rulers of republics ...e not the less ambitious for not wearing ...owns or diadems. Ordinary they have ...artaken as liberally of those lusts from ...vidence comes wars and fightings, as ...ings and Emperors. War increases ...erronage and power; and power is full ...s dear to the trim republican, as to the ...orgeous monarch.

To come home, the present rulers of ...ur federal republic, if they have not the ...alities, have at least the cupidity of the ...ld Roman consuls. In their zeal for ac...uiring foreign dominion, they are at ...ce meditating the conquest not only of ...e Canadas and their apendages, but al...o of the Spanish Floridas; all of which ...dded to Louisiana, would make our ...efore frontiers, by land and water, of ...our or five thousand miles in extent.

The people must look to it. A war ...r foreign conquests rarely benefits them ...f it leaves their liberties unimpaired, ...hich can hardly be expected; Yet it ...ads them with expences, wastes their ...ubstance, plunges them into debt, spills ...heir blood, and when it is ended, they ...t down with the loss, whilst a select ...w fatten upon the spoils. In govern...ent purely republican, the people are ...e fountain of power; and it behoves ...em to take care that their rulers do not ...ad them into war for any other object, ...an that of their real welfare. They ...ould count the cost beforehand, who ...ust pay it at last.

[*Con. Cour.*

CHILICOTHE, *May* 5.

On Sunday last an express arrived in ...wn with despatches from Gen. Harrison ...o the Secretary of War, and a letter to ...overnor Meigs. We are informed that ...e British have collected all their forces, ...mounting to about 3000 militia, besides ...large body of Indians, and are now en...amped at the Rapids, on the opposite ...de of the river, from Fort Meigs, where ...ey are raising batteries and making ...ery preparation for attacking the fort. ...eir boats have also gone up the river ...nd are stationed about two miles below ...ur block-houses. The Kentucky troops ...ad not reached the Rapids at the time ...e express left there, but were expect...d in the course of two or three days.—Gen. Harrison, it is said, had sent an ...press to meet them and conduct them ...a different route from the one first ...ntemplated. Whether they will be ...le to reach the fort in safety, is very ...ubtful, as the British will certainly ...ake every exertion to prevent their ...ining a junction. We are informed ...at the object of the letter from General ...arrison to Gov. Meigs, is to make some ...rangements for keeping open the com...unication between this place and the ...ids. At present the regular com...unication is stopped.

Chilicothe, May 6.

The subjoined letter was received last ...esday night by express. In addition to ...e particulars which it contains, we un...rstand, that a constant cannonnading ...s been heard in the direction of Fort ...eigs, for 22 hours—it commenced on ...e 30th ult. A large number of Indians ...e said to be in ambuscade near the Car...ng River, for the purpose of intercep...g 1500 Kentuckians, commanded by ...n Clay, on their march to Fort Meigs. ...rt Meigs we hope will be able to hold ...t until reinforcements can be marched ...the aid of Harrison and his band of he...es.

DELAWARE, (OHIO) *May* 3, 1813

SIR,

BY the return of an express from Upper Sandusky, it is ascertained, that Fort Meigs is besieged. Gen. Harrison has sent to Fort Finley, to sink a boat loaded with Cannon Ball, and not to have any mail attempt to pass.

The British and Indians, &c. are computed at 3000. I understand, that Gen. Clay and the Kentucky troops, had not arrived when the bombardment commenced on the 30th ult. I have just returned from Norton, and I am calling out mounted volunteers, in every contigious direction, to rendezvous at this place and Norton immediately: with respect to the advancing of the 1 year's troops, raising under your and gen. Cass's superintendance, you will dispose of them as you may judge best. Forage and provisions can be furnished at this, and in advance by the U. States. On this occasion, you are directed to exert your authority and influence to bring or send all the mounted men you can. My object is to attempt to force through to Fort Meigs, if necessary, and in any event, to secure the public stores at U. Sandusky, and relieve the frontier inhabitants from a panic which has seized them. In case Gen. M'Arthur is absent, Gen. M'Lene is directed to raise the men.

In haste,

R. J. MEIGS.

GEN. M'ARTHUR.

FROM THE N. W. ARMY.

The following copy of a letter from General Harrison, to Gov. Meigs, was received last evening by the Gov. of this state.

"HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Meigs, 28th April, 1813.

"DEAR SIR,

"The enemy are determined to put their threats in execution; their columns are now in sight, and their gun boats with their artillery, &c. about two miles from us, and the woods on both sides of the river, are full of Indians. I send this by a confidential person, Mr. Oliver, who will take it on as far as he thinks proper.

Be pleased to write immediately to the Gov. of Kentucky. My men are in fine spirits. Do not, my dear sir, doubt the result; the enemy little dream of the bitter pill I have prepared for them: in a little time I hope to be able to inform you of their complete discomfiture. The additional men whom you have ordered on were very acceptable.

Yours, truly,

W. H HARRISON.

His Excel. Gov. Meigs.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 14, 1813.

BY THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

FORT MEIGS SAFE,

AND THE

BRITISH DEFEATED.

The following information, was received by Mr. Snowden, Editor of the Mercury, from the Post Master at Cleveland, dated,

"CLEVELAND, May 10, 1813.

By the express just arrived from the westward, we are informed, that the allied British and Indian forces have been obliged to raise the siege of Fort Meigs. The attack commenced on the 29th of April, and continued until the 4th inst. when 600 volunteers from Kentucky arrived, and carried the enemies batteries on the west side of the river. The volunteers continued the pursuit of the enemy until they were compelled to retreat in their turn, and lost 150 men prisoners. Many of the enemy have been killed, among others Gen. Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief. Nine men only were killed in the Fort. Majors Stoddard and Ball slightly wounded. A quantity of artillery has been taken. One company of British regulars among others captured. The day after the siege was raised, a British officer came into the fort to effect an exchange."

On Saturday last we issued a handbill from this Office, containing the pleasing intelligence of the capture of York, the seat of government of Upper Canada, by the American forces. We now lay before our readers the following particulars taken from the Buffalo Gazette of the 4th inst.

Capture of Little York & Death of Gen. Pike.

On the 23d ult. Com. Chauncey hoisted sail and left Sacket's Harbour, with 8 vessels of war, Gen. Dearborn, Gen. Pike, and between 2 and 3000 choice troops on board. He took the direction of Little York, and on the 27th made that port. He entered the port with 4 of his largest vessels in the early part of the day. A bombardment now commenced between the ships and the fortifications, which continued between two and three hours, in which Com. Chauncey sustained a loss of perhaps 30 killed and wounded, among whom were two or three midshipmen. During this affair, Generals Dearborn and Pike with the land forces made a landing, and were met on shore by a large force of Indians, which was soon disposed of. Gen. Sheaffe then advanced with all his forces, consisting of regulars and militia; he was driven back with loss. A capitulation was then proposed—and while the necessary stipulations were entering into, Gen. Sheaffe with nearly all the regular forces, made good his retreat. The fortifications were then carried at the point of the bayonet. At this moment, when our troops were within about 60 yards of their depot of military stores, the magazine was blown up!—The explosion was terrible!—— Dreadful havoc was made among our troops, as well as those of the enemy.—Gen. Z. M. Pike, a brave and accomplished officer, who has long been in the service of his country, we lament to say, was killed by a stone falling on him from the magazine—nearly 200 of our troops were killed, a part must have been most awfully mangled. About 70 or 80 of the enemy also perished. Gen. Dearborn then proceeded to secure his prisoners, the number unknown; the skeleton of a new 32 gun ship was burned; two small vessels were also destroyed.

Gen. Dearborn declared Gen. Sheaffe a prisoner of war, and if taken would be dealt with as such. Whether the sailors landed or remained on board when the batteries was carried, we do not know. A great number of Indians were killed and a few taken prisoners.

It does not appear, that the British were apprised of the intended attack.—An immense quantity of military stores and Indian supplies were deposited at York. The town must have been considerably damaged, from our fleet, and from the blowing up of the magazine.—The Prince Regent escaped from York a short time previous to the entrance of Chauncey, and has probably got to Kingston in safety. The route Gen. Sheaffe took is not known: In all probability he is making the best of his way for Kingston, where most unquestionably the British are in strong force.

The above sketch we have gleaned from several sources, which we confidently believe will prove correct in every essential particular. The moment we can obtain any more direct information we will give it. This surprise and defeat of the enemy must disconcert their movements very much. The loss of their ammunition, military stores, &c. must weaken them very considerably; and we are convinced that this brilliant affair is but the prelude to more important military operations. An express has gone on to Gen. Harrison, communicating the intelligence.

The sailors at Black Rock have repaired to Niagara to join Com. Chauncey, under Lieut. John Petegrue.

[We issued the above in a handbill on the 3d inst. We understood last evening, from good authority, that four vessels arrived at Fort Niagara on Sunday evening, and landed Gen. Dearborn, who sent an express to Gen. Lewis at Niagara Falls, to repair to the Fort immediately. Gen. Lewis left the Falls yesterday morning.]

From the Frankfort, (Ken.) Argus, April 24.

INDIANS!

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Gov. Edwards to Gov. Shelby, from which we copy the following:

"KASKASKIA, *Randolph county, Il. T. March* 26, 1813.

"That state of things which was to be expected from the communications I have had the honor to make to you, seems about to be dreadfully realized. The Indians appear to be upon the frontiers every where. I have raised, and have in active service, eight volunteer companies from the local militia; notwithstanding which, the savages have committed murders within the bounds of every regiment in this territory. In the course of this week a party of 20 or 30 killed five persons in this county, and encamped upon the ground all the succeeding night. One of my volunteer companies is now in pursuit of them, and if their boldness be not a stratagem, I expect they will be handled roughly. It is now very dangerous travelling between this place and Kentucky—the mail has been delayed several days, and will start tomorrow with a guard.

"It is pretty well ascertained that the number of Indians who were killed last fall at the head of Pioria Lake, and those who died of their wounds, were much greater than was reported by me—they acknowledge a total loss of 52:—The Kickapoos themselves acknowledge a loss of 40:—but they seem to be taking ample revenge. Thank God this is not my fault.

"In this state of things, I have no instructions whatever from the war department. I was left last year to act upon my own responsibility, and have never received one word of approbation or disapprobation of my conduct since I first put my measures into operation."

May 1.

His excellency Governor Shelby, has obligingly furnished us with the following extract of o letter from Gov. Edwards and enclosures:

"*Etvirade*, (I. T.) *April* 3, 1813

"The extracts of letters which I have the honor to enclose, connected with information heretofore transmitted to you, furnish strong grounds to believe, that we shall soon witnes scenes in this country hitherto unparalleled.

"In this month will be our greatest trial—If we cannot get assistance until after it has passed by, it will come as it did last year, too late."

(Enclosures follow.)

"*Extract of a letter from an officer of the army at fort Madison, dated March* 9, 1813, *enclosed to Governor Edwards.*

"At this moment has arrived three Sauks; they state that Main Poque, (the great Pottawattomie chief) is at Chicago with a large number of Pottowattomies, Kickapoos, Shawnoes, Ottowas and English—They think their plan is for St. Louis; According to their report the number is considerable. It appears that these are the plans of Mr. Dickson."

"*Extract of a letter from one of the most intelligent Indian agents engaged on the north-western frontier, dated March* 26, 1813, *to Gov. Edwards.*

"The Sauks say to the people at Fort Madison, that Main Poque with a large number of Pottomattomies, Kickapoos, Shawanoes and Ottowas, are assembled at Chicago, and preparing for war. If it is true that the assemblage of so many different nations is about to take place, you may rely on it, that the Indians are promised arms and ammunition to be delivered to them at that place, by the British as soon as a vessel can navigate the lakes. And I should not at all be surprised if some white men should be sent to his them on to murder all they can. If it is true that the Ottawas are there in considerable numbers, rely upon it Dickson is not far off; and it is natural to suppose he will not be alone. They may now in the high waters, bring down the Illinois, some small pieces of ordnance. The two men whom I sent to that place upwards of two months ago, have not returned; and should there be any force they will not be able to return. The Indians must do something in a great body before they plant their corn. If Main Poque is at Chicago, it is probable he will head a large party to attack the forts and break into the settlements."

PENNSYLVANIA. }
Allegheny County, ss. }

Nathaniel Bedford, complainant, *vs*
The Heirs and Representatives of Robert Riddle, formerly of Pittsburgh, (labourer) respondents,
} In the Common Pleas of April Term, 1813.

AND now, to wit, April 30, 1813, the bill of the complainant is read, setting forth, that a certain Robert Riddle, then of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, was seized in fee of a certain lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan thereof, No. 106; that being so seized, he sold the same to the complainant in the year 1791 or 1792, and delivered to him formal possession thereof, and also executed and delivered to him the complainant, an instrument of writing confirmatory of said sale and purchase; that the said instrument of writing has been since lost by casualty, and is not in existence, and that the said Robert Riddle shortly after the execution thereof, died intestate and without issue: and praying that he may be permitted to supply the defect of his title to said lot by due proof of the said instrument of writing, agreeably to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided. *Whereupon it is ordered*, that the complainant publish for three weeks in one newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and in one newspaper of the borough of Pittsburgh, *notice* to all persons whom it may concern, to appear at the house of WILLIAM MORROW, Innkeepeer, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 22d day of June next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, before two of the Judges of said Court, to make answer to the said bill.

I do certify the foregoing to be a just and true abstract of the proceedings in the foregoing case, as it stands stated of the record.

(*Seal.*) In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh. the 6th day of May, anno domini 1813.

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of PHILIP ROSS, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, that they must make payment in two months from the date hereof, as after that time no further indulgence will be given; it is hoped, that those who know themselves to be indebted either by bond, note or book account, will pay attention to this notice, and thereby prevent trouble and expence.—All those who have demands against said estate are called upon to present their accounts properly authenticated, for payment, to the subscribers, living on Chartiers creek, 5 miles from Pittsburgh.

PETER ROSS, } *Executors.*
JOHN ROSS, }

Allegheny county, May 13, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from my stable on the night of the first inst. a Sorrel HORSE about 15 hands high, 10 years old, bald face with white hind feet, and nick'd in the tail, shod all round, the shoes on the fore feet are steel'd. Whoever delivers the said Horse to the subscriber in Pittsburgh shall receive Three Dollars Reward, or, if Stolen, the above reward for the Horse and Thief on giving such information as will convict the offender.

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 17th day of May, to wit.

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475 in Col. Woods' general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—on which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Bathrick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

April 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

THOSE Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, who have not paid their Poor Tax, to James Young, the Collector for 1812, are requested to call at Philip Gilland's, Esq. and discharge the same forthwith, to prevent additional costs accruing.

JAMES KERWIN, } late Overseers
NATH'L IRISH, } of the Poor.
JAMES YOUNG, Collector.

April 28, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of June next—a compliance with this request will save trouble and expence. Those to whom he stands indebted are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM DEAL, Sen.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for last year's FERRIAGE, are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, by so doing they will save themselves trouble, and much oblige

D. BATHRICK.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1813.

WANTED,

FOUR or Five Journeymen BLACKSMITHS, to whom generous wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to

FOSTER & MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

COUNTRY LINEN WANTED.

CASH, and a liberal price, will be given for TWO THOUSAND YARDS half bleached Country Linen. Likewise, 100 women are wanted to do sewing. Apply to JOHN LINTON, corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

SADDLE HORSES,

FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber tenders his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, for past favours conferred upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed his Saddle Horses from Mr. Joseph Ball's Tavern, in the Diamond, to Mr. John B. Gray's, at the sign of the Lamb and Shepherd, in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, near the Hay Scales, where he continues to keep Saddle Horses for hire, at a very reduced price.

Having procured 10 young active Horses for that purpose, those persons who wish to hire may be assured of being supplied at the shortest notice, and the terms made agreeable to the length of their journies, and due attendance given.

He has on hand, a considerable quantity of good Pine Boards, which he will dispose of low for Cash. Also, Scantling, such as Joice, Studding Lathing, and Shingles.

He has likewise on hand, best quality Whiskey by the barrel.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will please apply at the Sign of the Lamb and Shepherd in Third Street between Market and Wood Streets to

JOHN SIMCOCK.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1813.

STOLEN GOODS.

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Wednesday the 21st inst. at Doran's tavern, 36 miles below Pittsburgh, the waggon of John Rupurt, on his way from Philadelphia, laden with Goods belonging to the subscribers, was entered by some person unknown, and the following articles taken from a trunk therein, viz.

1 Indian bed spread,
1 piece black habit cloth, No. 9054, containing 30 1-2 yards,
1 piece bottle green habit cloth, No. 8,633, containing 11 1-4 yards,
1 dozen men's white cotton hose,
1 piece super long cloth shirting, containing 36 yards,
1 dozen chambry shawls,
1 1-4 dozen 8-4 coloured shawls (rich)
1 piece German check,

FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the subscribers for the delivery of the above Goods at their Store in Pittsburgh, or one-fifth of the value for any part thereof, and Fifty Dollars more, for the prosecution of the villain or villains to conviction.

R. E. FLEESON & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1813.

4000 wt. Gun Powder,

1700 do. Tarred Cable,
Bed and Sacken-bottom Cords,
Plough Lines, seine and blocking Twine,
Plug and Twist Tobacco,
Port and Sherry Wine, Cogniac Brandy,
Prime Coffee, Loaf Sugar, and Teas,
Chocolate, Spices, Molasses, Glue,
Juniper Berries, Shad, Mackarell,
Juniata Bar Iron, &c. &c.

Sold WHOLESALE, at the Commission and Storage Ware-House, Ferry Street.

DAVID LOGAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame. diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and tines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chiblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & MNICKLE S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors, dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewith inserted.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c. &c

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.
HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.
TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.
THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.
THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 55, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situated on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell,* who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, the (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and water.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school of Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Barney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy.

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle plagiers.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poraitum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel.

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written during the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality who esale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.